

Tutbury Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the Year 1961



Tutbury Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the Year 1961



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30197648>

TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council

Councillor C. A. THORLEY, J.P., C.C.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor Miss E. M. GILMOUR

PUBLIC HEALTH AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

Chairman—Councillor T. H. WARD

Vice-Chairman—Councillor J. H. KIRK

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman—Councillor R. W. JONES

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Mrs. W. G. WALTON

Clerk of the Council

R. E. FURNER

Deputy Clerk and Chief Financial Officer

R. B. LEA

Engineer and Surveyor

T. FRANKLAND, A.M.I.Mun.E.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

SHEILA M. DURKIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Who is also M.O.H. to the Uttoxeter Urban and Rural District Councils, the Uttoxeter Area Health Committee, and Assistant County M.O.H., Staffordshire)

Chief Public Health Inspector

R. BRUNNING, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.E.J.B.

Deputy Public Health Inspector

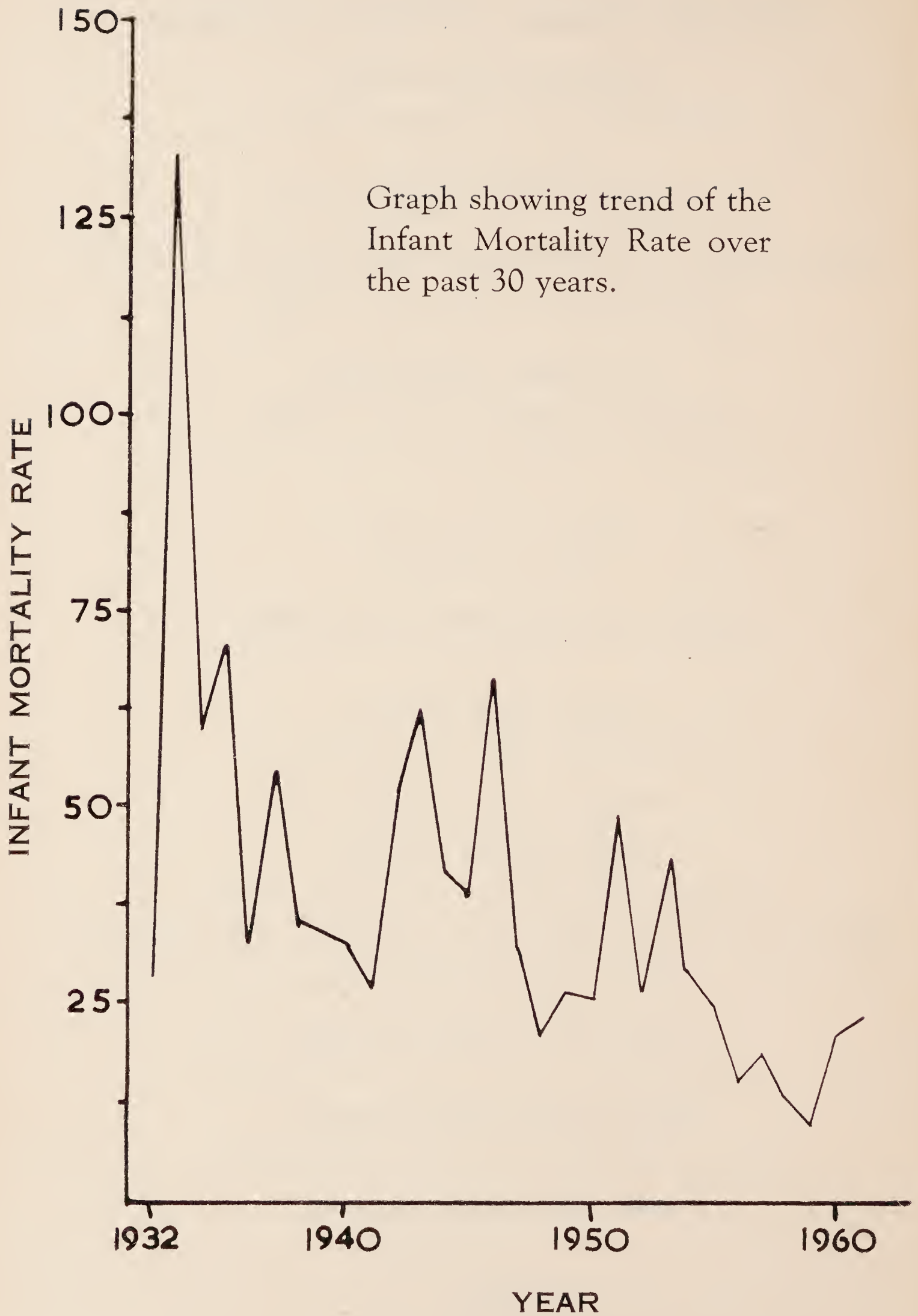
S. A. GAMBLE, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.E.J.B.

Pupil Public Health Inspector

M. J. JOHNSON

Clerk

Mrs. Y. SIMPSON



To the Chairman and Members of
the Tutbury Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of Tutbury Rural District for the year 1961. The Report has been drafted to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 1/62.

The first few pages deal with Vital Statistics which present the basic picture with regard to life and death in your district. It will be seen from the tables that there was little change in these from the previous year. The birth rate was a little higher and the death rate a little lower than in 1960. Both rates when standardised compare favourably with the rates for England and Wales as a whole. It is only when we compare these rates with those for twenty or thirty years ago that we realise that the health of the inhabitants has improved, and that the expectation of life has increased.

An analysis of the Return of Deaths of the Registrar shows that 62.8% of men and 78.6% of women who died in Tutbury Rural District in 1961 had exceeded a life span of three score years and ten. 5.1% of men and 14.6% of women were, in fact, 90 year of age or more at the time of death. It may be concluded from these figures that women possess qualities which give them a greater chance of surviving the hazards and vicissitudes of life than men, but I doubt whether one could thus claim statistical proof of the superiority of the female sex!

The causes of death were similar to those in previous years, but it is gratifying to be able to record three fewer deaths from cancer of the lung. There was, however, an increase in the number of deaths due to bronchitis and to vascular lesions of the nervous system.

The Infant Death Rate in the Tutbury Rural District during the year under review was slightly higher than in the previous year, there being one more death in infants under one year of age. The Infant Death Rate, which is often used as an index of the health of a community, is calculated on a basis of 1,000 live births therefore a slight variation in actual figures from year to year gives appreciable differences in the rate. The graph on the facing page shows the downward trend in the number of infant deaths over the last thirty years. Infectious diseases used to take their toll of infant life, and no doubt accounted for the peaks of mortality shown in the graph, but in recent years infant deaths have been due mainly to prematurity or congenital abnormalities, and 1961 was no exception.

The incidence of notifiable Infectious Diseases during the year under review is discussed in the appropriate section of the report.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, went a long way towards remedying defects and doubts of previous legislation, and laid down standards which when complied with do much to improve the sites which have sprouted like mushrooms all over the countryside. Nevertheless they always present a problem to a housing authority, and the Rolleston Caravan Site is no exception. There is little statistical evidence of a higher sickness rate among caravanners, but few of us feel that a caravan is a satisfactory substitute for a house, although in certain circumstances it is the most practicable solution to the housing problem. The question of whether to press the claims of the caravan dweller for rehousing on medical grounds, unless there is frank overcrowding which demands consideration, is one which the medical officer of health often has to face.

During 1961 a great deal of time was spent on the improvement of dwellings by discretionary and standard grants. Details of this work are to be found in the section of this report contributed by your Chief Public Health Inspector. This is an aspect of the work which could be developed still further. Even in the remote parts of a rural district it is possible to enjoy modern amenities. Many solidly built sub-standard cottages are capable of being brought up to standard from the public health point of view, at the same time getting a face lift which can add to their charm rather than detract from it, and providing, in keeping with the character of the surrounding countryside, satisfactory units of housing accommodation for many years to come.

Progress in the environmental services in your district is commented on in the appropriate section of this report.

In conclusion may I extend my thanks to the Chief Public Health Inspector, his Deputy, the pupil Public Health Inspector, and our Clerk for their help and co-operation throughout the year, and for the team work which makes it a pleasure to work with them. I should like also to record my appreciation of the co-operation of my fellow officials, and the interest shown by the Members of the Council in the work of the Department.

I am your obedient Servant,

SHEILA M. DURKIN,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,708
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population							
Mid 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,590
Number of inhabited houses at 1st April, 1961						...	5,574
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£228,029
Sum represented by a penny rate to 31st March, 1961							£943

NOTE.—The 1961 census revealed that the actual population of Tutbury Rural District was 17,462 but in accordance with usual practice the following statistics were based on the estimated population as shown above.

VITAL STATISTICS

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
LIVE BIRTHS (Factor 1.01)							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	150	150	300
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					156	152	308
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...						17.51
Adjusted Birth Rate	...	...	...				17.33
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total Live Births)	...	...	...				2.60
STILL BIRTHS							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					2	5	7
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	...	...	...				22.22
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population							0.39
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS							315
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					2	5	7
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	...	...			22.72
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	...						23.33
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	...						Nil
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					2	2	4

Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	12.98
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
					<hr/> 2	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 4

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	12.98
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births	31.42
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	Nil
---	-----

Maternal Mortality Rate	0.00
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	------

DEATHS (Factor 1.16)	97	75	172
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----

Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.78
---------------------------------	-----	-----	------

Adjusted Death Rate	11.34
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

CANCER

The deaths caused by Cancer numbered 29. This gives a death rate of 1.7 per 1,000 population.

In the following table the Cancer deaths are classified according to age and sex :

Sex	Under 26	26 to 35	36 to 45	46 to 55	56 to 65	66 to 75	76 to 85	Over 85	Total
Males	—	—	1	1	7	5	2	2	18
Females	—	—	—	1	3	4	2	1	11
Total	—	—	1	2	10	9	4	3	29

**VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1941
AND THE YEARS 1951 TO 1961**

Year	Rate per 1,000 estimated Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Birth Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
1961	... 17.51	0.39	9.78	22.72
1960	... 16.64	0.42	9.81	21.97
1959	... 17.87	0.37	9.28	10.45
1958	... 18.05	0.31	10.00	13.93
1957	... 17.02	0.46	7.99	18.75
1956	... 15.75	0.65	9.13	16.43
1955	... 15.97	0.46	9.03	24.59
1954	... 15.63	0.67	9.58	29.79
1953	... 15.47	0.27	9.35	43.48
1952	... 15.18	0.34	10.9	26.67
1951	15.5	0.34	12.14	48.46
1941	... 15.07	0.84	10.9	27.4

**VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1961 AND 1960 WITH THOSE FOR
ENGLAND AND WALES FOR THE SAME YEARS**

		Rate per 1,000 estimated Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Year		Birth Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
Tutbury	1961	17.33	0.39	11.34	22.72
Rural Dist.	1960	16.80	0.42	10.79	21.97
		(adjusted for age and sex)			
England	1961	17.4	0.33	12.0	21.4
and Wales	1960	17.1	0.34	11.5	22.0

CAUSES OF DEATH IN TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1961

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	1	7
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	5	15
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—	—
Diabetes	2	2	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	17	14	31
Coronary disease, angina	19	8	27
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
Other heart diseases	7	13	20
Other circulatory disease	1	1	2
Influenza	2	—	2
Pneumonia	6	2	8
Bronchitis	9	4	13
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	14	23
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3
All other accidents	2	2	4
Suicide	—	—	—
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	<hr/> 97	<hr/> 75	<hr/> 172

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1961 the number of notifications received with respect to the various infectious diseases other than Tuberculosis was as follows:—

Infected Diseases	Number of Cases	Admitted to Hospital
Measles	112	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—
Whooping Cough	9	—
Acute Pneumonia	9	—
Food Poisoning	—	—
Dysentery	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—
	131	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—INCIDENCE IN 1961 COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS

Disease	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Measles	112	66	521	7	21
Scarlet Fever	1	17	17	33	4
Whooping Cough	9	23	9	7	51
Acute Pneumonia	9	3	2	1	9
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	2	—	2	1
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	—	—	1	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	2	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—

Analysis of notified cases according to age

Disease	Under 1 year	1—2	3—4	5—9	10—14	15—24	25—44	45—64	65 and Over	Total
Scarlet Fever				1					1	1
Pneumonia				3			1	3	2	9
Puerperal Pyrexia										
Whooping Cough		1	3	4			1			9
Measles		27	29	53	3					112
Erysipelas										
Meningococcal Meningitis										
Poliomyelitis										
Sonne Dysentery										

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1961 proved to be a peak year for Measles, a disease which tends to show an increased incidence every two years. The number of notified cases was 112 compared with 16 in the previous year.

Fewer cases of Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough, diseases which show no incidence pattern were notified in 1961.

The number of notified cases of Acute Pneumonia rose from 3 in 1960 to 9 in 1961. This was in accordance with the national trend.

For the third year in succession no cases of Dysentery were reported in your district.

I am pleased to report there were also no cases of Polio-myelitis or Food Poisoning in Tutbury Rural District in 1961.

TUBERCULOSIS

Two new cases were notified.

CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER—31ST DECEMBER, 1961

MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
Respira- tory	Non-Respira- tory	Respira- tory	Non-Respira- tory	
71	9	33	8	121

There were no deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

In November 1961, the mobile mass radiography unit visited Barton-under-Needwood and Yoxall.

No cases of active tuberculosis were found, but one person with bronchiectasis was referred for further investigation.

The numbers attending these Public Surveys are given in age groups in the following table:—

BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD

15/24	25/34	35/44	45/54	55+	Total
MALES					
21	27	32	18	6	104
FEMALES					
28	40	40	11	11	130
Grand Total					234

YOXALL

15/24	25/34	35/44	45/54	55+	Total
MALES					
16	8	5	8	7	44
FEMALES					
14	11	7	7	4	43
Grand Total					87

DIPHTHERIA

I am pleased to report that once again there were no cases of Diphtheria in your district during the year under review

You will remember that in the Annual Report for 1960 I commented on the campaign which was launched in November of that year to remind parents of the dangers of Diphtheria and offering protection to every school child.

The immunisation figures for 1960 gave some indication of the initial response which was maintained in 1961.

The number of children under 1 year receiving the primary course of injections against Diphtheria during 1961 was unusually low. This is partly accounted for by the fact that protection against Diphtheria now follows protection against Poliomyelitis, and therefore tends to be given later in the first year, so that the course is actually completed after the child is a year old. The number of children therefore aged 1 to 4 receiving protection against Diphtheria rose in 1961 to 209 (115 in 1960).

Nevertheless parents of young babies ought to be reminded of the advisability of early protection against Diphtheria so that only a booster dose is required at the age of 5 when the child enters school.

	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	TOTAL
Primary Doses ...	30	209	127	366
Booster Doses ...	—	9	617	626

I append for your information a table giving the figures for immunisation against Diphtheria for the past five years.

Year	Primary Doses	Booster Doses
1961	366	626
1960	324	319
1959	205	81
1958	187	98
1957	102	124

WHOOPING COUGH

9 cases of Whooping Cough were notified in the Tutbury Rural District in 1961.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

247 children received protection against Whooping Cough in 1961, and of these 15 received booster doses.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Number of vaccinations carried out in 1961.

		0-14 years	Over 15 years	Total
Primary Vaccinations ...	...	63	5	68
Re-vaccination ...	...	15	15	30

Year	Primary	Re-vaccination
1961	68	30
1960	31	13
1959	64	21
1958	91	19
1957	83	40

POLIOMYELITIS

During 1961 there were no cases of polio in your District.

Under the arrangements made by Staffordshire County Council in their scheme for immunisation and vaccination, protection against poliomyelitis continued to be offered throughout the year to a large section of the population. During the year, the Ministry of Health extended the scheme to include fourth doses for children aged 5 to 10 years.

The table appended below gives the numbers of children and adults receiving protection against Poliomyelitis in your District during 1961.

Year	Primary Doses	Third Doses	Fourth Doses
1961	675	1,259	696
1960	1,268	2,944	—
1959	2,162	1,225	—

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1961**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report for the year 1961.

Steady, if unspectacular, progress has been maintained in all branches of the work carried out by the Department.

Last year in my introductory remarks I observed that a better response to the question of improving and modernising houses was needed from owners, as otherwise the introduction of legislation to enforce the improvement of houses would, in my opinion, be inevitable. This year, although there has been an increase in the number of houses improved under the Standard Grant Scheme—26 as compared with 19 last year—there has unfortunately been a reduction in the number improved under the Discretionary Grant Scheme—17 as compared with 27. The total number of houses dealt with under both schemes is therefore 43, compared with 46 last year. This can in no sense be considered satisfactory and fresh thought will have to be given to the problem to ensure that this important aspect of housing receives the attention it deserves.

The administration of the refuse collection service has been somewhat easier than last year, although it has not yet been possible to make a significant reduction in the collection period.

Salvage receipts were again most encouraging, and for the first time ever they topped the £2,000 figure despite reductions in almost all the prices paid for salvage materials.

The Report on the slaughtering facilities within the District was approved by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Work on one slaughterhouse was completed during the year whilst that on another is well in hand. No plans were deposited in connection with the other two slaughterhouses in the District, and as the 1st January, 1962 has been approved as the date when Construction Regulations will apply to all slaughterhouses, there will be some reduction in the amount of meat inspection to be carried out.

In conclusion, may I express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council and Staff for the excellent support and co-operation given by them during the year.

I am your obedient servant,

REGINALD BRUNNING,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The amalgamation of the Tutbury water supply, which was previously owned by the Council, with the South Staffordshire Water Works Company's undertaking was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government by the making of The South Staffordshire Water (Tutbury) Order, 1961, which came into operation on the 27th March, 1961. Thus the whole of the District is now supplied with water from the Company's mains.

According to information supplied by the Company, the number of houses and the estimated population supplied with water from public mains is as follows:—

Parish	No. of Houses	Estimated Population
Anslow	130	390
Barton-under Needwood ...	826	2478
Branston	856	2568
Dunstall	100	300
Hanbury	123	369
Outwoods	811	2433
Rolleston	731	2193
Stretton	739	2217
Tatenhill	157	471
Tutbury	760	2280
Wychnor	16	48
Yoxall	239	717
Total	5488	16464

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for the village of Hanbury was approved by the Ministry and the work was commenced during the latter part of the year.

The scheme for Rangemore village in Tatenhill Parish was referred back for amendment.

The new sewage disposal works at Barton-under-Needwood and Yoxall, which were completed last year, are working well and very satisfactory effluents have been discharged from each works.

A further eight houses which had previously been connected to the old sewers in Yoxall parish were connected to the new sewer by individual connections at the Council's expense. The cost per house for this work averaged £18 10s. 0d.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The fortnightly collection of household refuse from all premises and the weekly collection of nightsoil from approximately 600 premises with pail closets has continued satisfactorily during the year. In addition 127 privately-owned and 41 Council-owned cesspools were emptied.

Household refuse is tipped crude at three refuse tips in the District and is covered each week with boiler ash obtained from breweries in Burton-upon-Trent. During the year an agreement was reached with one Company for the removal of ash for the annual sum of £75. This has the advantage of guaranteeing a source of covering material and offsetting some of the cost of tip control at the same time. Such a mutually satisfactory agreement could not have been reached if the tractor and trailer which were purchased last year had not been available for loading and transporting the boiler ash, and the wisdom of their purchase has again been emphasised.

Nightsoil is composted with straw in lagoons sited on a completed refuse tip in Outwoods. This is a very satisfactory method of disposal and produces a high grade manure free from pathogenic organisms.

Cesspool sludge is dried in shallow pan type lagoons sited on the same refuse tip, the dried sludge being skimmed off and burnt.

Salvage receipts again exceeded the previous year's, and for the first time exceeded £2,000. Full details are given in the table below.

	1961							1960						
	Weight			Value				Weight			Value			
	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.		T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.	
Scrap Food Tins	141	16	2	1054	10	8		117	3	0	929	7	7	
Scrap Metals ...	27	19	1	532	12	9		25	8	0	469	1	6	
Textiles, etc. ...	10	8	0	143	15	4		7	2	0	101	2	6	
Waste Paper ...	100	17	2	338	7	8		90	4	2	315	15	9	
	280	11	1	2069	6	5		239	17	2	1815	7	4	

CONVERSIONS

Four pan closets have been abolished and water closets substituted during the year. This figure does not include those conversions carried out with the assistance of improvement grants.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No complaints of smoke nuisances were received during the year.

CARAVANS

The privately-owned site at Rolleston-on-Dove continues to be conducted very satisfactorily. Accommodation is available for 53 permanent caravans and two sanitary blocks with laundry and bathing facilities are situated in convenient positions on the site. Only modest alterations had to be made to secure full compliance with the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

This site is a very popular one and is generally accepted as one of the best in the locality.

A policy under the new Act as it applies to individual sites was formulated by the Public Health and General Purposes Committee and the Plans and Planning Committee. Broadly speaking this policy requires the provision of a hard standing, piped water supply, access footpath, covered storage accommodation, chemical closet and dustbin for each individual permanent site. Whilst these requirements may appear more stringent than was intended by the new legislation, no objections were raised to them by the 16 people who applied for individual site licences, and bearing in mind the limitations of a caravan as a permanent home, the policy of requiring the provision of as many amenities as possible has much to commend it.

SWIMMING BATHS

The only swimming bath in the district is a privately-owned open air pool in the village of Rolleston-on-Dove. It appears to be well managed and supervised.

DISINFECTIONS

A number of library books were disinfected after being used by patients suffering from infectious diseases.

HOUSING

New Housing Accommodation

During the year 190 private enterprise houses and 24 Council houses were completed and occupied.

Improvement Grants

Applications for Standard Grants were received in respect of 26 properties, 21 of these being owner-occupied houses.

Details of grants under previous legislation—now referred to as Discretionary Grants—are as follows:

	No. of Appli- cations	No. refused	Total cost of work	Amount of Grant	Average Cost	Average Grant	No. of Owner Occupier Houses	No. of Ten- anted Houses
1953-61	200	2	£133,842	£68,615	£569	£343	92	108
1961	17	0	£25,233	£5,292	£1,484	£311	13	4

As I observed in my introductory remarks the total number of houses improved under both the Standard and Discretionary Grant schemes is 43 as compared with 46 in the previous year. This is most disappointing, and I hope that a fresh approach to the problem will encourage owners to take advantage of what are, after all, very generous grants.

SLUM CLEARANCE

A total number of 142 houses have been demolished or closed between 1955-61, and details for the year 1961 are as follows:—

Number of Houses Demolished or Closed	...	19
Number of Demolition Orders made	...	33
Number of Closing Orders made	...	3

Rent Act, 1957

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

The dairies of the district have been regularly inspected and have been maintained in a clean condition.

Food Shops

(i) *Number of Food Premises*

Cafés	...	...	...	...	...	3
Factory Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ice Cream Vendors	...	...	...	...	...	62
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bakeries	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Food Premises, including Inns, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	91

- (ii) *Registration of Food Premises*
Under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955 75
- (iii) *Inspection of Food Premises*
Number of Inspections 143
- (iv) *Disposal of Condemned Food*
The condemned food consisting of tinned commodities
was buried on refuse tips.
- (v) *Special Examination of Food Consignments*
No special examinations were necessary.
- (vi) *Ice Cream Samples*
58 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public
Health Laboratory for Bacteriological Analysis. The
results were:
- | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Grade I | ... | ... | ... | 49 |
| Grade II | ... | ... | ... | 9 |

Meat

There are four licensed slaughterhouses in the district and 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered has been maintained. Full details are as follows:

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	501	7	1344	384
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis—</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	27	—	1	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	5.3	—	0.07	0.26
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.2	—	—	0.26
<i>Cysticercosis—</i>				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—

Tinned Food

2 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lb. of tinned food was condemned as unfit for human consumption, and buried under supervision on the refuse tips.

RODENT CONTROL

This service was continued successfully in co-operation with the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

A summary of the work done in the year is as follows:

	Local Authority Premises	Dwelling Houses	Agri- cultural	Business	Total
No. of Properties Inspected	19	218	14	17	268
No. of Properties found to be infested (rats and/or mice)	21	223	15	22	281
No. of Properties Treated ...	19	218	14	17	268
No. of Inspections	163	908	81	86	1238

In addition the sewers received their annual tests and treatments as follows:

Parish	Manholes Tested	Manholes Requiring Treatment
Tutbury	25	13
Outwoods	17	3
Rolleston	15	2
Barton	17	—
Branston	10	—
Stretton	17	—

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The above Act affects all shops where there are employees and routine inspections are carried out. No serious infringements were found during the year.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

No further tests of existing underground petrol storage tanks, as recommended by the Model Code, have been required during the year.

One new application for a licence to store petroleum spirit was received, bringing the total of licences to 47.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

Premises				No. on the Register	Inspections
Mechanical	...	...	...	44	22
Non-Mechanical		...	...	15	6
TOTAL	...	...	...	59	28
No. of Outworkers on list				—	—

All premises were found to be satisfactory.

